37820-3
9/28/89

Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

AUGUST 1989 published September 1989

- Utah's unemployment rate dropped 0.2 point from July to August and has fallen 0.6 point since May. It is 1.3 points below last August's 5.4 percent.
- The number of unemployed in August (30,000) is 23.5 percent lower than a year ago.
- Utah is one of only six states experiencing year-over nonfarm employment growth of 4.0 percent or greater.
- 27,600 new nonagricultural jobs have been created since August 1988. This is a 4.2 percent increase.
- Employment growth of Utah's manufacturing industry, at 3.2 percent (year-over), is one of the fastest in the nation.
- Employers in Utah's services industry have added 11,900 new jobs in the past twelve months.

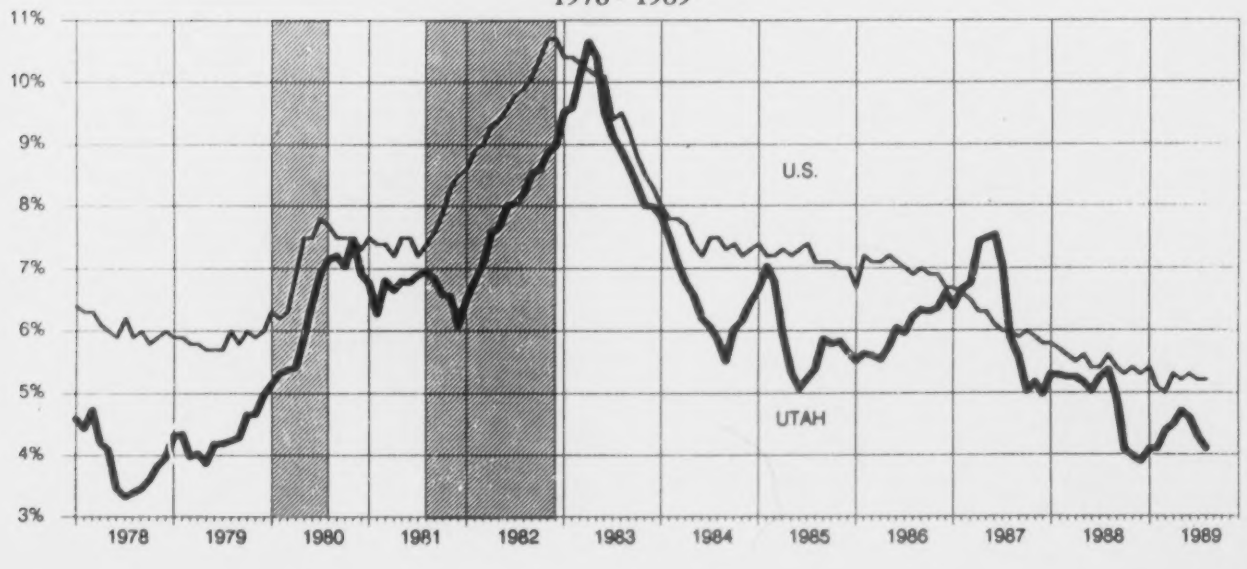
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DECLINES SHARPLY

Utah's unemployment rate, at 4.1 percent in August, is down 0.2 point from the revised July level. By falling 0.6 point in three months, this indicator has returned to approximately the same level it occupied last winter. The current rate is a startling 1.3 points lower than the August 1988

In this issue:

- Feature Article: Utah Occupational Estimates - 1988 Survey.
- Per Capita State Tax Amounts, Selected Taxes and States - 1988, page 7.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UTAH AND UNITED STATES
1978 - 1989



Shaded areas represent U.S. recessions.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY — JOB SERVICE

figure. Approximately 30,000 Utahns are presently unemployed, only three-fourths of the year-ago level.

The sharp rise and equally sharp fall of Utah's unemployment rate is a good example of an economic phenomenon known as a spike. A spike is the result of a substantial, yet very temporary, economic event. In this case, an unusually early spring infusion of unemployed entrants and reentrants hit Utah's labor force, causing the unemployment rate to jump by 0.6 point in three months. But the number of unemployed entrants quickly returned to the usual level, and the rate is back where it started.

Although Utah's unemployment rate is low, this does not place the State in exclusive company. According to the most recent data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, over one-fourth of all states have unemployment rates below 4.5 percent.

NONFARM JOB GROWTH ACCELERATING

Total nonfarm employment in Utah is 27,600 greater than the year-ago level. This increase reflects a step-up in Utah's job growth which, through spring and early summer, was consistently near 26,000.

Compared to other states, Utah's nonfarm employment growth is unusual. Utah is among only six states in which employment is increasing at an annual rate of 4.0 percent or greater. Not surprisingly, the Beehive State's nonfarm job growth rate exceeds the U.S rate by fifty percent.

SERVICES IS THE STRENGTH

As in most other rapidly growing states, Utah's services industry leads all sectors in new jobs created during the past twelve months. Utah employers in this sector added 11,900 new jobs, a 7.5 percent increase. Nearly half (5,200) of these were in business services, which increased at the year-over rate of 12 percent. Telemarketing, help supply and computer-related services are responsible for most of this increase.

OTHER SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES

Wholesale and retail trade activities are Utah's second largest provider of jobs; this industry also ranks second in creating new jobs (8,800 since last August). Employment at department and variety stores continues to increase most rapidly--3,100 new jobs, a 7.7 percent gain. Wholesale trade employment growth remains strong, adding 2,200 jobs (6.1 percent) in the past twelve months. Restaurants, food stores, and auto dealers/gas stations are also posting noteworthy employment increases.

Government jobs continue growing moderately, numbering 2,800 more than a year ago. Most (1,800) of these new opportunities occurred in state government. Local government employment increases have slowed to 1.0 percent (year-over) in recent months, while federal employment is also at this slow-growth pace.

Transportation/communication/public utilities gained only 800 jobs in the past year, despite fairly rapid (4.3 percent) growth in trucking and air transportation activities. However, railroad and communication/utilities jobs number slightly fewer than a year ago. Employment in Utah's finance/insurance/real estate industry is at the same level as in August 1988.

MANUFACTURING--RELATIVELY RAPID GROWTH

Among states with over 100,000 manufacturing jobs, Utah's year-over manufacturing employment growth rate, at 3.2 percent, ranks second (behind Washington). Moreover, even though job growth of Utah's durable-goods manufacturing sector has slowed considerably, at 2.1 percent it triples the comparable U.S. figure. Thus, manufacturing in Utah is relatively well-off. Its employment growth is widespread, with only three divisions--fabricated metal products, transportation equipment, and textile/apparel products--failing to create new jobs.

CONSTRUCTION AND MINING

As the summer ends, Utah's construction industry is finally edging ahead of last year's dismally low employment level. But, with only 500 net new jobs since last August, this year is shaping up as another poor year for the industry.

Employing only 7,600 people, 400 fewer than a year ago, mining is Utah's smallest major industry. Nevertheless, its 1.1 percent of Utah's nonfarm jobs is somewhat higher than the comparable U.S. figure (0.7 percent).

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

UTAH OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES - 1988 SURVEY

Occupational employment estimates based on data collected from the 1988 Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey are now complete. The OES survey is conducted for the purpose of developing employment estimates by occupation and by type of industry within the state, and to provide input for national occupational estimates. The survey is conducted on a three-year cycle, which includes manufacturing and hospitals one year, selected non-manufacturing the next, and the balance of the industries the last.

The 1988 survey of the balance of the industries encompassed the transportation, communications, utilities, trade, education and government sectors. From a sample of 5,127 employers representing employment of 187,695, an overall response rate of eighty percent was achieved. Using the data collected from surveyed employers, occupational estimates are calculated at a detailed industry level and published at the major industry level. Before publication, the estimates go through a screening process to assure that the published data will protect the confidentiality of all employers who participated in the survey. Table 1 lists the percentage of employment by major occupational group for the major industries in the 1988 survey. This percentage is an indication of the staffing pattern (types of occupations) for the industry. An interesting trend is that many of these staffing patterns have not changed more than a few percentage points over the past 10 years. Some of the largest changes occurred in industries where total employment has increased rapidly or where classification changes have been implemented. For example, in 1979 a cashier was classified in the clerical group while in the 1988 survey this occupation was listed in the sales category.

When comparing major occupational groups within the aggregated industries surveyed this year, important changes have occurred over the last four cycles. Service and sales occupations have climbed while the other groups have remained stable or declined slightly. Chart 1 illustrates the estimated employment trends by major occupational groups over the last nine years for this group of industries. Since this chart is reflective of the trend within the Balance of Non-Manufacturing survey only, it does not represent trends for the entire labor market. Additional analysis across all survey groupings would be necessary to establish the overall trend. Such an analysis would likely produce similar patterns because of Utah's continuing shift from a goods-producing economy to a service-producing economy.

Professional/paraprofessional/technical occupations ranked largest in number in 1979 but service jobs had moved to the top by 1988. Sales occupations climbed from fourth to third, while production/construction and clerical jobs fell from second and third to fourth and fifth, respectively. The managerial and administrative category, which contains the smallest number of jobs, has remained fairly stable. Agricultural jobs, not listed because of minimal employment, comprise mostly gardeners and groundskeepers in educational and government industries. Again, the reader should understand that occupational group shifts described here only represent the industries surveyed this year. Patterns for industries in other years of the cycle may be different; thus the trends for Utah's total employment may or may not be similar.

Table 2 identifies the ten occupations that recorded the largest number of workers for selected non-manufacturing industries. Employment estimates for these occupations and their relative errors are also shown. Relative error is a measure of the precision of an occupational employment estimate. The chances are two out of three that the results of a full-scale data collection would not differ from the survey estimate by more than the relative error. For example, in government, it is estimated that there are 1,690 general office clerks with a relative error of 4.7%. The chances are two out of three that this estimate is within plus or minus 79, (4.7 percent of 1,690) had a full-scale data collection been conducted.

The detailed tables screened for confidentiality infractions will be available upon request by October 1. These tables list by major industry group: 1) the occupational groups with a breakout by occupation, 2) the estimated employment for each (rounded to the nearest 10), 3) the percent of total employment for the industry, 4) the relative error in percent, 5) and the percentage of establishments reporting the occupation. Tables from previous surveys are also available.

Mike Sylvester
Labor Market Economist

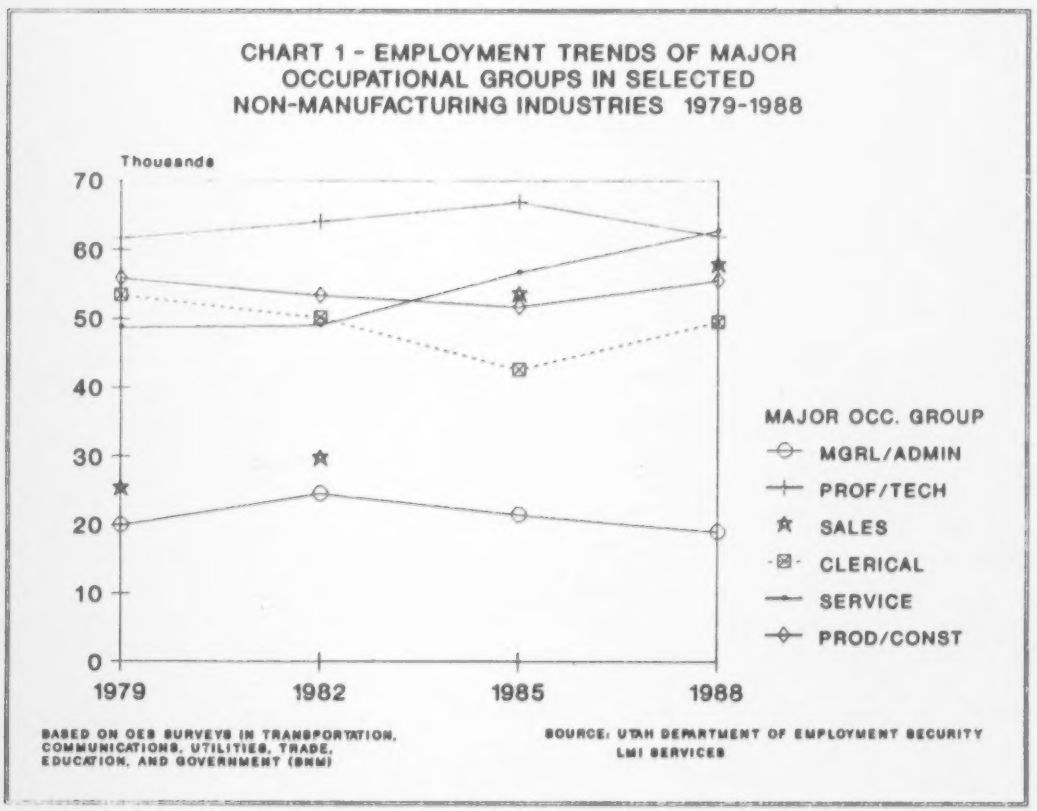


TABLE 1

EMPLOYMENT PATTERNS (IN PERCENT) BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES – 1988 UTAH OES SURVEY

MAJOR INDUSTRY	MANAGERIAL ADMINISTRATIVE	PROFESSIONAL PARAPROF. TECHNICAL	SALES	CLERICAL	SERVICE	PRODUCTION CONSTRUCTION MAINTENANCE	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
Railroad Transportation	4.7	2.5	0.4	9.8	1.1	77.8	2,750
Local Passenger Transit	5.7	18.2	1.1	10.2	9.1	55.7	880
Trucking and Warehouse	4.5	1.1	2.4	17.7	0.4	73.9	13,070
Transportation-Air	1.9	1.6	0.8	46.8	17.3	31.6	6,200
Transportation Services	10.8	1.9	44.9	30.4	0.0	12.0	1,580
Communication	8.8	19.5	5.9	36.6	0.3	28.9	6,610
Electric, Gas, Sanitary	10.6	18.7	1.5	22.9	2.4	42.6	7,550
Wholesale-Durable	10.0	7.9	26.8	24.0	0.6	30.6	21,140
Wholesale-Nondurable	8.1	4.6	25.6	26.6	2.2	31.0	13,770
Building & Garden Supplies	9.0	2.9	42.1	16.5	0.6	26.1	5,220
Gen Merchandise Stores	3.5	3.6	59.8	19.7	8.8	4.7	12,400
Food Stores	4.4	2.5	59.2	4.9	15.8	13.3	21,980
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	7.5	1.0	43.0	11.1	2.1	35.2	14,620
Apparel & Accessories Stores	7.7	2.3	80.7	5.2	2.3	1.8	5,590
Furniture-Home Stores	10.6	5.6	44.6	20.9	1.6	16.0	4,260
Eating & Drinking Places	5.0	0.3	3.9	1.1	87.4	2.2	39,540
Miscellaneous Retail	6.7	8.3	58.3	10.3	3.4	12.3	15,480
Educational Services	3.9	55.4	0.8	15.7	16.5	6.6	79,940
State & Local Government	9.0	24.27	1.3	23.7	20.5	17.1	36,860
Total 1988 Survey	6.1	20.0	18.7	16.0	20.3	17.9	309,440

Note: Percentages may not add due to rounding.

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security - LMI Services - August 1989

TABLE 2

TOP OCCUPATIONS (IN NUMBERS) IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES
1988 UTAH OES SURVEY

	ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT	RELATIVE ERROR (In %)
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING (SIC 42)		
Truck Drivers, Heavy/Tractor Trailer	5,410	10.2
Truck Drivers, Light	740	28.3
Bus and Truck Mechanics-Diesel	530	19.2
Traffic, Shipping, Receiving Clerks	520	39.9
General Office Clerks	460	17.0
General Managers	320	11.3
First Line Supervisors-Transportation	300	27.7
Laborers, Material Movers-Hand	300	33.5
Sales Agents	230	24.5
Industrial Truck Operators	200	27.1
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES (SIC 58)		
Waiters and Waitresses	8,040	5.7
Combined Food Preparation Workers (Fast Food)	7,540	8.0
Cooks, Specialty Fast Food	4,400	7.7
Food Preparation Workers	3,640	8.1
Cooks, Restaurant	2,890	7.2
Dining/Cafeteria Attendants	1,710	11.2
First Line Supervisors, Service	1,640	8.1
Counter Attendants	1,600	21.9
Cashiers	1,350	15.1
Food Service & Lodging Managers	1,300	8.3
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES (SIC 82)		
Teachers, Secondary School	10,890	6.4
Teachers, Elementary	8,280	6.2
Secretaries	3,820	2.2
Teachers Aides, Paraprofessional	2,870	7.5
Teachers & Instructors, Vocational Education	2,690	10.9
Cooks, Institutional or Cafeteria	2,500	6.1
Teachers' Aides, Educational Assistant, Clerical	2,150	11.0
General Office Clerks	1,970	4.8
Educational Administrators	1,960	4.2
Teachers, Special Education	1,950	16.6
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT (SIC 90)		
General Office Clerks	1,690	4.7
Police Patrol Officers	1,400	6.7
Fire Fighters	1,280	12.6
Secretaries	1,260	5.5
Gardeners and Groundskeepers	1,070	8.6
Chief Executives, Legislators, Public Administrators	1,000	15.4
Maintenance Repairers, General Utility	810	12.7
Highway Maintenance Workers	720	12.0
Compliance Officers	650	11.6
Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs	650	13.7

SIC = Standard Industrial Classification

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security - LMI Services - August 1989

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Aug. 1989(f)	Aug. 1988	% Change	July 1989(p)	July 1988	% Change	June 1989(r)	June 1988	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	782,000	770,300	1.5	790,100	761,000	3.8	783,000	760,200	3.0
Employed Persons	752,000	731,000	2.9	757,600	723,500	4.7	748,500	724,400	3.3
Unemployed	30,000	39,200	—23.5	32,500	37,600	—13.6	34,500	35,800	—3.6
Percent of Labor Force	3.8	5.1	—	4.1	4.9	—	4.4	4.7	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	4.1	5.4	—	4.3	5.2	—	4.6	4.9	—
U.S. Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)	5.2	5.6	—	5.2	5.4	—	5.3	5.4	—

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Aug. 1989(f)	Aug. 1988	% Change	July 1989(p)	July 1988	% Change	June 1989(r)	June 1988	% Change
Total	688.2	660.6	4.2	681.5	654.1	4.2	690.7	664.4	4.0
Mining	7.6	8.0	—5.0	7.8	8.2	—4.9	7.7	8.5	—9.4
Metal Mining	2.8	2.8	0.0	2.8	2.8	0.0	2.8	3.0	—6.7
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.3	2.4	—4.2	2.5	2.6	—3.8	2.4	2.6	—7.7
Other Mining & Quarrying	2.5	2.8	—10.7	2.5	2.8	—10.7	2.5	2.9	—13.8
Contract Construction	28.0	27.5	1.8	27.4	26.9	1.9	27.2	26.8	1.5
Manufacturing	103.8	100.6	3.2	102.9	99.7	3.2	103.2	99.6	3.6
Durable Goods	68.9	67.5	2.1	68.3	66.9	2.1	69.1	66.9	3.3
Primary Metals	6.1	5.3	15.1	6.0	5.2	15.4	5.9	5.3	11.3
Fabricated Metals, Machinery & Computers	17.0	17.2	—1.2	16.9	17.1	—1.2	17.4	17.1	1.8
Electronic & Elec. Equipment Exc. Computers	9.2	9.0	2.2	9.1	8.9	2.2	9.2	9.0	2.2
Transportation Equipment	16.3	16.6	—1.8	16.2	16.5	—1.8	16.4	16.5	—0.6
Other Durable Goods	20.3	19.4	4.6	20.1	19.2	4.7	20.2	19.0	6.3
Non-Durable Goods	34.9	33.1	5.4	34.6	32.8	5.5	34.1	32.7	4.3
Food & Kindred Products	11.7	11.2	4.5	11.6	11.1	4.5	11.5	11.1	3.6
Textile & Apparel Products	6.1	6.1	0.0	6.2	6.2	0.0	6.0	6.0	0.0
Chemical & Petroleum Products	4.6	4.2	9.5	4.6	4.2	9.5	4.4	4.1	7.3
Other Non-Durable Goods	12.5	11.6	7.8	12.2	11.3	8.0	12.2	11.5	6.1
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	41.2	40.4	2.0	40.8	40.0	2.0	40.4	39.6	2.0
Railroad Transportation	2.7	2.8	—3.6	2.7	2.8	—3.6	2.6	2.6	0.0
Other Transportation	24.0	23.0	4.3	23.6	22.6	4.4	23.3	22.5	3.6
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	14.5	14.6	—0.7	14.5	14.6	—0.7	14.5	14.5	0.0
Trade	167.8	159.0	5.5	165.6	156.6	5.7	164.8	155.5	6.0
Wholesale Trade	38.2	36.0	6.1	38.0	35.8	6.1	37.9	35.4	7.1
Retail Trade	129.6	123.0	5.4	127.6	120.8	5.6	126.9	120.1	5.7
Building Materials	5.1	5.2	—1.9	5.1	5.2	—1.9	5.1	5.2	—1.9
Food Stores	23.5	22.4	4.9	23.2	22.1	5.0	23.0	22.1	4.1
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	15.9	15.0	6.0	15.8	14.8	6.8	15.7	14.7	6.8
Eating & Drinking Places	41.8	40.2	4.0	41.5	39.9	4.0	41.5	39.9	4.0
Other Retail	43.3	40.2	7.7	42.0	38.8	8.2	41.6	38.2	8.9
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	33.5	33.5	0.0	33.4	33.4	0.0	33.3	33.4	—0.3
Services	169.7	157.9	7.5	167.4	155.9	7.4	166.8	156.1	6.9
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	11.8	11.1	6.3	11.7	11.0	6.4	11.3	10.4	8.7
Personal Services & Amusements	18.4	16.9	8.9	16.7	15.1	10.6	16.6	15.2	9.2
Business Services	48.0	42.8	12.1	47.7	42.3	12.8	47.6	42.5	12.0
Medical & Other Health Services	43.0	41.6	3.4	42.9	41.5	3.4	42.8	41.3	3.6
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	34.4	32.2	6.8	34.3	32.1	6.9	34.3	31.9	7.5
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	12.1	11.7	3.4	12.1	11.7	3.4	12.1	11.7	3.4
Agricultural Services	2.0	2.2	—9.1	2.0	2.2	—9.1	2.1	2.3	—8.7
Government	136.6	133.8	2.1	136.2	133.4	2.1	147.3	144.9	1.7
Federal Government	39.7	39.3	1.0	39.8	39.4	1.0	40.1	39.8	0.8
U.S. Federal Defense	21.8	21.3	2.3	21.9	21.4	2.3	21.9	21.8	0.5
Other Federal Government	17.9	18.0	—0.6	17.9	18.0	—0.6	18.2	18.0	1.1
State Government	38.3	36.5	4.9	38.2	36.4	4.9	39.7	38.4	3.4
State Education	19.4	18.6	4.3	19.5	18.7	4.3	21.0	20.3	3.4
Other State Government	18.9	17.9	5.6	18.7	17.7	5.6	18.7	18.1	3.3
Local Government	58.6	58.0	1.0	58.2	57.6	1.0	67.5	66.7	1.2
Local Education	33.2	32.6	1.8	32.7	32.1	1.9	42.9	41.9	2.4
Other Local Government	25.4	25.4	0.0	25.5	25.5	0.0	24.6	24.8	—0.8
Labor—Management Disputes	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Aug. 1989 (f)	Aug. 1988	% Change	July 1989 (p)	June 1989 (r)	May 1989	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	1,720.0	1,696.0	1.4	1,718.0	1,716.0	1,714.0	1,712.0	1,710.0	1,708.0	1,706.0	1,704.0
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	1,112.8	1,097.3	1.4	1,111.5	1,110.2	1,108.9	1,107.6	1,106.4	1,105.1	1,103.8	1,102.5
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	772.0	766.8	0.7	773.8	776.2	770.0	773.2	776.4	777.7	781.9	773.2
Participation Rate	69.4	69.9	—	69.6	69.9	69.4	69.8	70.2	70.4	70.8	70.1
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS[2]	740.3	725.4	2.1	740.0	739.9	734.2	738.5	741.9	745.9	750.1	743.4
Employment Ratio[3]	66.5	66.1	—	66.6	66.6	66.2	66.7	67.1	67.5	68.0	67.4
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	31.7	41.4	—23.4	33.8	36.3	35.8	34.7	34.5	31.8	31.8	29.8
Unemployment Rate	4.1	5.4	—	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.1	3.9
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	340.8	330.5	3.1	337.7	334.0	338.9	334.4	330.0	327.4	321.9	329.3
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	141.6	136.1	4.0	140.8	141.3	140.8	139.7	138.9	138.6	138.2	138.9
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	689.4	661.8	4.2	686.2	689.4	684.5	679.1	675.3	673.7	671.9	675.1
Mining	7.8	8.2	—5.0	8.3	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6
Contract Construction	25.1	24.6	1.8	25.3	25.6	25.4	25.3	24.7	24.6	24.9	26.2
Manufacturing	102.9	99.7	3.2	102.7	102.5	101.9	101.4	101.2	102.5	102.1	102.0
Durable Goods	68.2	66.8	2.1	67.9	68.4	67.9	67.7	67.7	68.6	68.2	68.5
Nondurable Goods	34.7	32.9	5.4	34.7	34.0	34.0	33.7	33.5	33.8	33.9	33.4
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util.	40.6	39.8	2.0	40.5	40.4	39.8	39.4	39.6	40.2	40.1	41.0
Trade	166.6	157.9	5.5	165.6	164.3	163.1	162.8	161.7	160.4	159.6	158.9
Wholesale	37.8	35.6	6.1	37.6	37.7	37.3	37.3	37.3	36.3	36.2	36.2
Retail	128.9	122.3	5.4	128.0	126.7	125.8	125.5	124.4	124.0	123.4	122.7
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	33.3	33.3	0.0	33.3	33.1	33.3	33.2	33.2	33.1	33.3	33.0
Services	170.1	158.2	7.5	168.1	167.8	166.4	163.2	162.4	160.9	159.6	162.5
Government	143.0	140.1	2.1	142.5	147.8	146.8	146.0	145.0	144.5	144.6	143.9
Federal	39.3	38.9	1.0	39.3	39.5	40.2	40.2	39.9	39.7	39.9	39.7
State	41.0	39.1	4.9	41.0	40.6	39.9	39.5	38.8	38.8	38.9	38.4
Local	62.8	62.2	1.0	62.3	67.7	66.7	66.3	66.3	66.0	65.8	65.9

[1] Figures represent estimated trends; they are not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.
[3] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person, by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	July 1989(p)	% Change from July '88	% Distribution	July 1989(p)	% Change from July '88	% Distribution	July 1989(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	386.6	4.9	100.0	294.9	3.3	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	6.9	—9.2	1.8	0.9	50.0	0.3	6.3	80.8
Contract Construction	24.2	1.7	6.3	3.2	3.2	1.1	21.3	77.7
Manufacturing	70.2	1.6	18.2	32.7	6.9	11.1	68.1	66.2
Durable Goods	49.3	1.2	12.8	19.0	4.4	6.4	43.2	63.3
Nondurable Goods	20.9	2.5	5.4	13.7	10.5	4.6	24.9	72.0
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	28.2	1.8	7.3	12.6	2.4	4.3	29.2	71.6
Total Trade	89.3	3.8	23.1	76.3	8.1	25.9	145.8	88.0
Wholesale Trade	26.5	9.1	6.9	11.5	0.0	3.9	31.6	83.2
Retail Trade	62.8	1.8	16.2	64.8	9.6	22.0	114.2	89.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	13.9	6.9	3.6	19.5	—4.4	6.6	25.2	75.4
Services	77.8	8.4	20.1	89.6	6.5	30.4	128.8	76.9
Total Government	76.1	9.3	19.7	60.1	—5.8	20.4	NA	NA
Federal Government	23.2	—1.3	6.0	16.6	4.4	5.6	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	15.4	2.7	4.0	6.5	1.6	2.2	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	7.8	—8.2	2.0	10.1	6.3	3.4	NA	NA
State Government	22.8	45.2	5.9	15.4	—25.6	5.2	NA	NA
State Education	12.3	24.2	3.2	7.2	—18.2	2.4	NA	NA
Other State Government	10.5	81.0	2.7	8.2	—31.1	2.8	NA	NA
Local Government	30.1	—1.0	7.8	28.1	3.3	9.5	NA	NA
Local Education	13.3	1.5	3.4	19.4	2.1	6.6	NA	NA
Other Local Government	16.8	—2.9	4.3	8.7	6.1	3.0	NA	NA

p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden[1]					Provo - Orem[2]				
	Aug. 1989(f)	Aug. 1988	% Chg.	July 1989(p)	June 1989(r)	Aug. 1989(f)	Aug. 1988	% Chg.	July 1989(p)	June 1989(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	510.5	503.4	1.4	516.9	512.7	109.5	106.5	2.8	109.2	108.0
Employed Persons	492.1	478.3	2.9	496.9	491.0	105.5	101.9	3.5	104.8	103.7
Unemployed	18.4	25.1	—26.7	20.0	21.7	4.0	4.6	—13.0	4.4	4.3
Percent of Labor Force	3.6	5.0	—	3.9	4.2	3.6	4.3	—	4.0	4.0
Seasonally Adjusted	3.8	5.2	—	4.0	4.4	3.8	4.5	—	4.4	4.5
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	476.5	456.6	4.4	472.5	477.5	85.4	81.6	4.7	83.3	84.7
Mining	2.5	2.5	0.0	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	19.5	19.3	1.0	19.0	18.9	2.9	3.1	—6.5	2.8	2.8
Manufacturing	67.4	65.2	3.4	66.6	66.7	14.3	13.8	3.6	14.2	14.2
Durable Goods	46.5	44.7	4.0	45.9	46.4	9.1	9.0	1.1	9.0	9.1
Nondurable Goods	20.9	20.5	2.0	20.7	20.3	5.2	4.8	8.3	5.2	5.1
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	31.6	31.0	1.9	31.3	30.7	2.8	2.7	3.7	2.8	2.9
Total Trade	120.9	114.1	6.0	119.5	119.0	19.3	18.1	6.6	18.5	18.6
Wholesale Trade	31.9	30.1	6.0	31.7	31.7	2.9	2.8	3.6	2.8	2.8
Retail Trade	89.0	84.0	6.0	87.8	87.3	16.4	15.3	7.2	15.7	15.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	27.5	27.6	—0.4	27.4	27.2	2.4	2.4	0.0	2.3	2.4
Services	118.3	107.9	7.8	115.0	114.9	30.5	28.3	7.8	29.8	29.5
Total Government	90.8	89.0	2.0	91.0	97.4	13.2	13.2	0.0	12.9	14.3

[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.
[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.
Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Aug. '89(f)	July '89(p)	June '89(r)	Aug. '88	Aug. '89(f)	Aug. '88	% Change	Aug. '89(f)	Aug. '88	% Change
State Total	4.1	4.3	4.6	5.2	782,000	770,270	1.5	688,200	660,910	4.1
Bear River	3.6	3.2	3.8	4.0	49,700	48,640	2.2	40,800	39,710	2.7
Box Elder	3.9	3.2	4.0	4.0	16,320	16,190	0.7	15,800	15,740	0.4
Cache	3.5	3.2	3.8	4.0	30,310	29,340	3.3	24,600	23,560	4.4
Rich	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.5	1,070	1,110	—3.6	400	410	—2.4
Wasatch Front	3.8	4.0	4.4	5.2	523,260	516,230	1.4	487,610	467,480	4.3
North	4.6	4.5	4.8	6.0	156,140	152,340	2.2	121,350	117,750	3.1
Davis	3.9	4.0	4.2	5.2	79,060	76,980	2.7	56,110	54,450	3.0
Morgan	6.0	7.1	6.4	7.7	1,700	1,670	1.8	920	890	3.4
Weber	5.2	4.9	5.3	6.7	75,380	74,190	1.6	64,320	62,410	3.1
South	3.5	3.8	4.3	4.9	367,120	363,390	1.0	366,260	349,730	4.7
Salt Lake	3.5	3.8	4.2	4.9	356,050	352,210	1.1	356,110	339,780	4.8
Tooele	4.1	4.1	4.9	6.1	11,070	11,180	—1.0	10,150	9,950	2.0
Mountainlands	4.0	4.6	4.7	4.8	121,870	118,970	2.4	94,540	90,440	4.5
Summit	4.8	4.9	5.2	7.5	7,410	7,490	—1.1	6,610	6,450	2.5
Utah	3.8	4.4	4.5	4.5	109,480	106,460	2.8	85,400	81,520	4.8
Wasatch	7.3	7.3	7.8	9.0	4,980	5,020	—0.8	2,530	2,470	2.4
Central	5.9	6.6	6.6	8.3	22,400	22,040	1.6	14,670	14,180	3.5
Juab	6.8	5.4	6.9	10.0	2,090	2,060	1.5	1,640	1,590	3.1
Millard	4.3	5.6	4.4	5.6	5,560	5,480	1.5	3,260	3,190	2.2
Piute	4.8	8.8	6.9	13.6	390	410	—4.9	190	180	5.6
Sanpete	8.2	8.5	9.4	10.9	6,510	6,270	3.8	3,870	3,650	6.0
Sevier	4.5	5.9	5.6	7.0	6,760	6,710	0.7	5,180	5,040	2.8
Wayne	7.8	6.6	6.4	9.0	1,090	1,110	—1.8	530	530	0.0
Southwestern	4.7	4.8	4.4	5.1	33,130	32,250	2.7	23,980	23,040	4.0
Beaver	4.1	3.5	7.4	5.0	2,220	2,190	1.4	1,370	1,320	3.8
Garfield	7.0	9.2	7.6	9.8	1,680	1,670	0.6	1,670	1,650	1.2
Iron	5.0	5.4	3.9	5.4	8,980	8,520	5.4	6,900	6,430	7.3
Kane	7.6	5.9	6.1	5.9	2,850	2,690	5.9	1,680	1,600	5.0
Washington	4.0	4.0	3.7	4.4	17,400	17,180	1.3	12,340	12,040	2.5
Uintah Basin	8.2	8.5	7.8	10.4	13,260	13,600	—2.5	10,610	10,340	2.6
Daggett	1.9	2.4	1.1	2.9	570	560	1.8	380	360	5.6
Duchesne	11.3	11.0	10.4	14.4	4,550	4,580	—0.7	3,470	3,390	2.4
Uintah	6.8	7.5	6.7	8.6	8,140	8,460	—3.8	6,760	6,590	2.6
Southeastern	7.6	7.3	7.3	10.1	18,400	18,550	—0.8	16,040	15,710	2.1
Carbon	8.2	8.2	7.2	12.0	8,240	8,310	—0.8	7,160	6,910	3.6
Emery	5.3	5.5	6.7	8.3	3,570	3,660	—2.5	3,570	3,540	0.8
Grand	10.8	9.0	9.2	11.0	3,510	3,060	0.7	2,320	2,280	1.8
San Juan	6.1	6.0	6.7	7.2	3,460	3,520	—0.3	2,990	2,980	0.3

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July(p) 1989	June(r) 1989	July 1988	July(p) 1989	June(r) 1989	July 1988	July(p) 1989	June(r) 1989	July 1988
MINING	$545.86	$501.98	$530.08	49.0	44.9	45.5	$11.14	$11.18	$11.65
MANUFACTURING	418.59	415.52	409.03	40.6	41.1	41.4	10.31	10.11	9.88
Durable Goods	421.48	416.83	413.09	41.2	41.6	41.6	10.23	10.02	9.93
Nondurable Goods	412.65	411.53	396.83	39.3	39.8	40.7	10.50	10.34	9.75
TRADE	216.96	209.64	246.18	29.2	28.6	31.4	7.43	7.33	7.84
Wholesale Trade	378.00	351.52	421.69	37.8	35.4	39.3	10.00	9.93	10.78
Retail Trade	164.21	162.80	188.06	26.4	26.3	28.8	6.22	6.19	6.53
AVERAGE	274.82	269.84	295.84	32.6	32.2	34.4	8.43	8.38	8.60

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July(p) 1989	June(r) 1989	July 1988	July(p) 1989	June(r) 1989	July 1988	July(p) 1989	June(r) 1989	July 1988
MINING	$560.12	$577.37	$585.81	40.5	41.3	41.4	$13.83	$13.98	$14.15
Metal Mining	532.61	538.01	556.77	44.2	44.5	43.6	12.05	12.09	12.77
Bituminous Coal Mining	640.50	672.70	693.50	36.6	38.2	38.7	17.50	17.61	17.92
MANUFACTURING	401.37	397.58	398.93	39.7	39.6	40.5	10.11	10.04	9.85
Durable Goods	421.43	414.93	415.33	40.6	40.6	41.0	10.38	10.22	10.13
Primary Metal Industries	537.68	541.44	531.65	44.0	44.6	43.4	12.22	12.14	12.25
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	428.68	413.28	402.69	41.7	41.0	41.6	10.28	10.08	9.68
Transportation Equipment	568.48	560.25	571.75	41.8	41.5	42.7	13.60	13.50	13.39
Nondurable Goods	365.18	366.87	366.81	38.0	37.9	39.4	9.61	9.68	9.31
Food & Kindred Products	379.32	369.72	370.40	40.7	39.5	40.0	9.32	9.36	9.26
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	493.27	504.25	474.35	40.3	40.6	39.3	12.24	12.42	12.07
TRADE	209.20	202.54	227.42	29.8	29.1	30.9	7.02	6.96	7.36
Wholesale Trade	367.16	343.98	401.66	37.2	35.1	38.4	9.87	9.80	10.46
Retail Trade	165.37	163.90	179.42	27.7	27.5	28.8	5.97	5.96	6.23
Food Stores	146.20	144.78	169.33	26.2	25.9	27.4	5.58	5.59	6.18
Other Retail	195.72	199.02	207.16	29.7	30.2	30.6	6.59	6.59	6.77
AVERAGE	278.04	273.04	290.53	33.1	32.7	34.1	8.40	8.35	8.52

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast Aug. '89	Preliminary July '89	Final June '89	Final Aug. '88	Final July '88	Final June '88
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	14,127	12,723	13,458	11,452	10,314	10,124
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	5,747	6,574	6,804	12,350	20,150	29,785
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	19,847	19,297	20,202	23,802	30,464	39,909
Number of New Applications for Jobs	14,500	8,925	11,949	11,153	6,865	12,494
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	8,405	8,651	7,464	7,489	7,708	7,723
Initial Claims (Key Week)	830	944	931	945	1,244	847
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	7,201	7,502	6,559	8,272	8,676	8,386
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	1.10	1.15	1.04	1.34	1.44	1.36
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$4,227,000	$3,745,009	$4,118,865	$5,018,459	$4,011,184	$5,218,529

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

Item	Index July '89	Index June '89	Index May '89	Index July '88	% Change From Last Month	% Change July '88 to July '89	% Change June '88 to June '89
CONSUMER PRICES: (1982 - 84 = 100)							
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	124.4	124.1	123.8	118.5	0.2	5.0	5.2
Food and Beverages	125.4	124.9	124.7	118.0	0.4	5.6	6.2
Food at Home	125.4	124.9	124.7	117.3	0.4	6.4	6.3
Housing	123.9	122.9	122.1	119.1	0.8	4.0	3.6
Rent Residential	133.0	132.3	131.7	127.8	0.5	4.1	3.9
Fuel and Other Util.	109.7	109.2	107.0	106.0	0.5	3.5	3.1
Medical Care	149.7	148.5	147.5	139.3	0.8	7.5	7.5
Apparel and Upkeep	115.0	117.8	120.4	112.7	—2.4	2.0	2.8
Transportation	115.4	115.9	116.0	109.8	—0.4	6.0	6.8
Gasoline	94.6	96.2	96.7	82.3	—1.7	14.9	18.3
Energy[3]	98.5	99.0	97.4	91.4	—0.5	7.8	8.8
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2])	123.2	122.8	122.5	117.2	0.3	5.1	5.2
Purchasing Power of Consumer Dollar: 1982 - 84 = $1.00	$.804	$.806	$.806	$.844	—0.2	—4.7	—4.8
PRODUCER PRICES: (1982 = 100)							
ALL COMMODITIES	112.7	112.8	113.1	107.8	—0.1	4.5	5.0
Finished Goods	114.0	114.1	114.2	108.5	—0.1	5.0	5.9
Intermediate Materials	112.6	112.6	112.7	108.2	0.0	4.1	4.8
Crude Materials	103.7	103.9	106.3	97.0	—0.2	6.6	6.1

[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.
[2] Consumer Price Index — Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.
[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

PER CAPITA STATE TAX AMOUNTS, SELECTED TAXES AND STATES - 1988

	Total State Tax Amount	Total State Tax Rank	General Sales Tax Amount	General Sales Tax Rank	Personal Income Tax Amount	Personal Income Tax Rank	Motor Fuel Tax Amount	Motor Fuel Tax Rank
U.S. Average	$1,076.94	--	$354.87	--	$326.82	--	$ 70.13	--
UTAH	947.42	32	348.60	20	377.00	15	76.51	30
Arizona	1,073.89	20	492.31	6	247.46	32	90.86	18
Colorado	858.50	43	220.15	44	352.56	20	91.20	16
Idaho	894.55	37	328.78	22	281.27	27	95.30	9
Montana	889.41	38	----	--	303.13	25	127.37	1
Nevada	1,119.29	18	515.48	5	----	--	93.62	13
New Mexico	1,187.67	15	490.00	7	201.15	37	91.86	14
Wyoming	1,216.62	14	320.69	25	----	--	78.08	29
California	1,280.71	9	408.81	10	456.70	11	45.88	47
Highest State	2,438.64	AK	841.53	HI	758.15	NY	127.37	MT
Lowest State	531.54	NH	198.27*	VA	.88**	AK	27.95	NY

* 5 States - AK, DE, MT, NH, OR - have no sales tax.
** 6 States - FL, NV, SD, TX, WA, WY - have no personal income tax.

Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce News, August 11, 1989. (percap.kj2)

LMI

CALL OR VISIT YOUR LABOR MARKET INFORMATION CENTER, YOUR LOCAL JOB SERVICE OFFICE

HISTORICAL ..... CURRENT ..... FORECAST ..... CHARACTERISTICS ABOUT:

- POPULATION
- EMPLOYMENT
- LABOR FORCE
- INDUSTRIES
- LABOR DEMAND & SUPPLY
- INCOME
- LABOR TURNOVER
- OCCUPATIONS
- PAYROLLS & WAGES
- HOURS & EARNINGS
- UNEMPLOYMENT
- CAREERS

FOR ..... THE NATION ..... THE STATE ..... THE COUNTIES ..... THE CITIES

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
174 Social Hall Avenue, P.O. Box 11249
Salt Lake City, Utah 84147-0249 Phone (801) 533-2345

BLANDING
196 East Center Street
84511-2921 678-2244

BRIGHAM CITY
138 West 990 South
84302-3195 723-5261

CASTLE DALE
153 East Main Street
P.O. Box 859
84513-0859 381-2301

CEDAR CITY
176 East 2nd North
P.O. Box 669
84721-0669 586-6585

CLEARFIELD
1579 South State
P.O. Box 835
84015-0835 773-8380

EPHRAIM
390 North Main
P.O. Box 721
84627-0721 283-4018

FILLMORE
60 East Center Street
P.O. Box 847
84631-0847 743-5451

HEBER
90 N. Valley Square
Shopping Center, Suite 4
P.O. Box 158
84032-0158 654-0360

KANAB
100 West Center Street
P.O. Box 1268
84741-1268 644-5868

LOGAN
446 North 1st West
P.O. Box 307
84321-0307 752-5381

MOAB
91 East Uranium Avenue
P.O. Box 580
84532-0580 259-7124

NEPHI
Juab County Complex
P.O. Box 115
84648-0115 623-0801

OGDEN
2855 Adams Avenue
P.O. Box 9620
84409-0620 399-2161

PANGUITCH
565 North Main Street
P.O. Box 61
84759-0061 676-8893

PARK CITY
1946 Prospector Ave.
P.O. Box 680667
84068-0667 649-8451

PRICE
695 East 2nd South
84501-3111
637-3031

PROVO
1550 North 200 West
P.O. Box 1339
84603-1339 373-7500

RICHFIELD
115 East 100 South
P.O. Box 670
84701-0670 896-8491

ROOSEVELT
30 West 425 South
#330-5(3)
84066-3703 722-2283

SALT LAKE CITY
1234 South Main Street
P.O. Box 11750
84147-0750 533-2400

ST. GEORGE
40 South 2nd East
P.O. Box 70
84771-0070 673-3586

TOOELE
7 South Main Street
P.O. Box 1269
84074-1269 882-7700

VERNAL
1050 W. Market Drive
84078-2399 789-1211

JOB SERVICE
Utah Department of Employment Security
174 Social Hall Avenue
P.O. Box 11249
Salt Lake City, Utah 84147-0249

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, $300

U.S. MAIL

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
LAB 449

UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

Published monthly by the Utah Department of Employment Security. Archives approval no. P540016.

This report may be reprinted in part or in whole without permission. Additional copies can be obtained by calling (801) 533-2293.

Floyd G. Astin, Administrator

Larry K. Wardle, Director
Labor Market Information Services

Kenneth E. Jensen, Labor Market Economist

CONGRESSIONAL 2
INFORM SERVICE-SRI 014401
ATTN CHERYL WALDMAN
4520 EAST-WEST HIGHWAY
BETHESDA MD 20814